

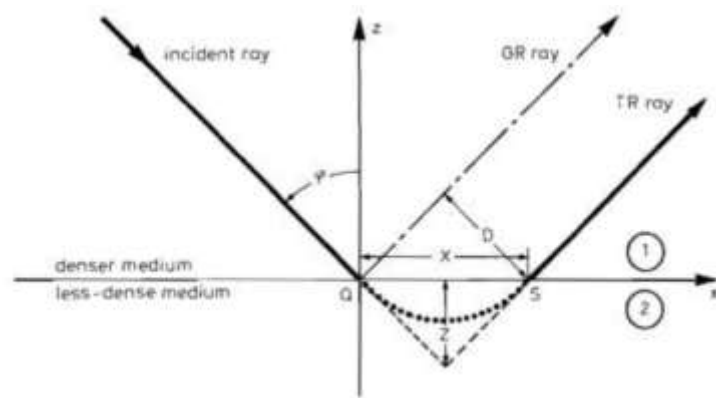


Status of the experiment on observation of Goos-Hänchen effect with neutrons

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S.V. Goryunov, M.A. Zakharov**



Goos – Hänchen effect – Longitudinal shift of the wave beam at total reflection



Total inner reflection

F. Goos und H. Hänchen, Ann. der Phys. 1, 333 (1947).

F. Goos und H. Lindberg-Hanchen, Ann. der Phys. 5, 251 (1949)

The effect has general nature

A. Schoch, Acustica 2, 1 (1952) - Acoustic waves

V. Akylas, J. Kaur and T.M. Knasel, Appl. Opt. 13, 742 (1974) - Microwaves

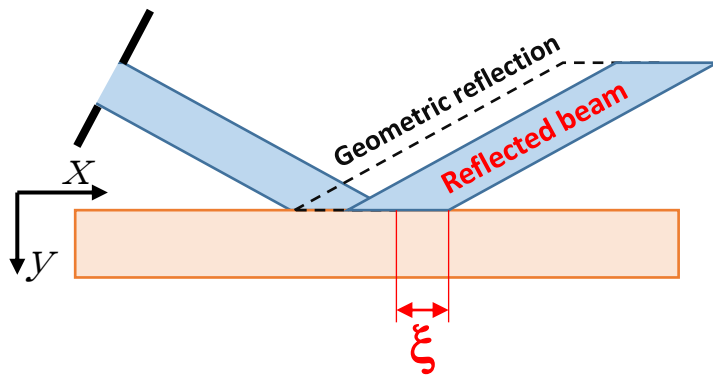
Tamasaku K., Ishikawa T., Acta Cryst. A 58 408 (2002) – X-rays

Proposals & Theory

1. **A.A. Seregin. *Surface shift of neutron at reflection. Yadernaya Physica [Sov. Journ. Nuclear Physics] 33, 1173 (1981).***
2. **M. Maaza, B.Pardo. *On the possibility to observe the longitudinal Goos-Hänchen shift with cold neutrons. Opt.Comm. 142, 84 (1997).***
3. **V.K. Ignatovich. *Neutron reflection from condensed matter, the Goos-Hänchen effect and coherence. Phys. Lett. A, 36, 322 (2004).***
4. **A.I. Frank , *On the Goos-Hänchen effect in neutron optics, Journal of Physics Conference Series, 528, 012029 (2014)***

Attempts of the experimental observation

4. **V.-O. de Haan, J.Plomp, Th. M. Rekveldt, W. H. Kraan, and Ad A. Van Well. *Observation of the Goos-Hänchen Shift with Neutrons. Phys.Rev.Lett. 010401 (2010). Pseudo-Larmor precession.***



Artmann formula

$$\xi = -\frac{d\varphi}{dk_x} \quad \rightarrow \quad \xi = \frac{\hbar k_x}{m} \boxed{\hbar \frac{d}{dE_y}} v_x \tau$$

Group delay time

Typical group delay time τ at total reflection is $\sim 5 \times 10^{-9}$ sec

For cold neutrons the longitudinal shift ξ is about some μm

Difficult to observe

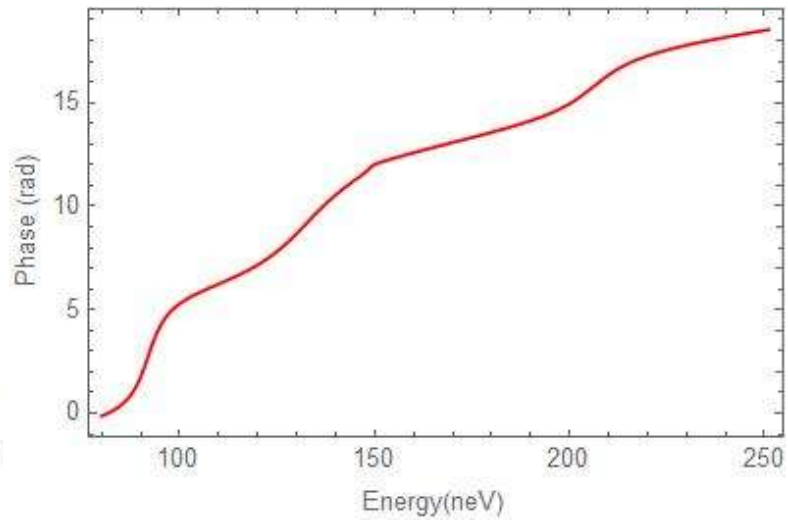
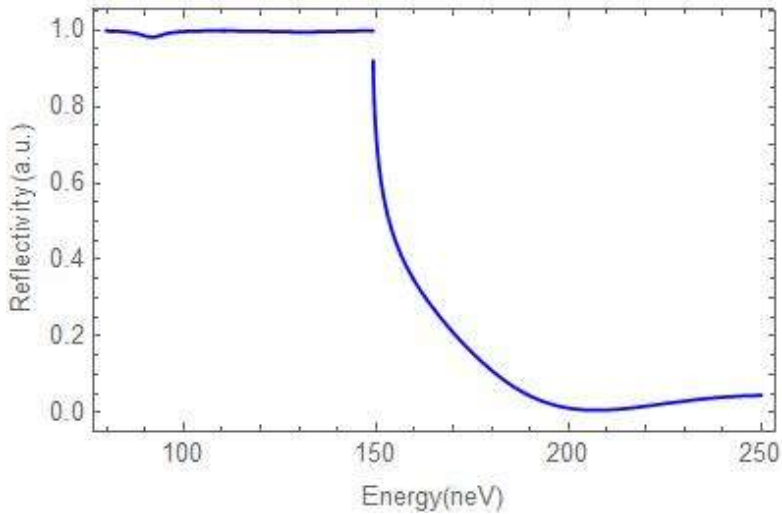
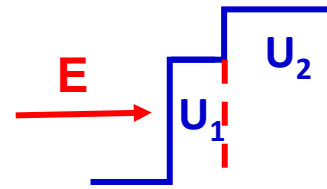
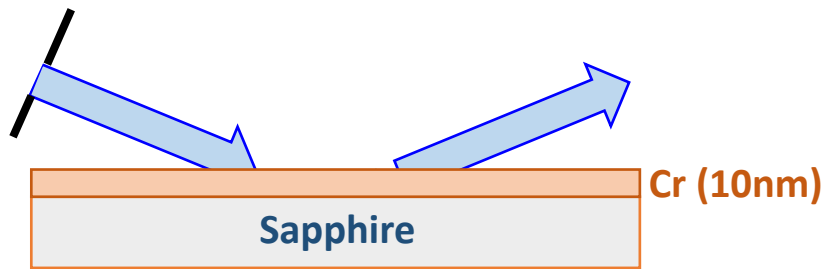
Solution: Reflection from multilayer structures

T. Tamir, H. L. Bertoni, J. Opt. Soc. Am. 61, 1397 (1971)

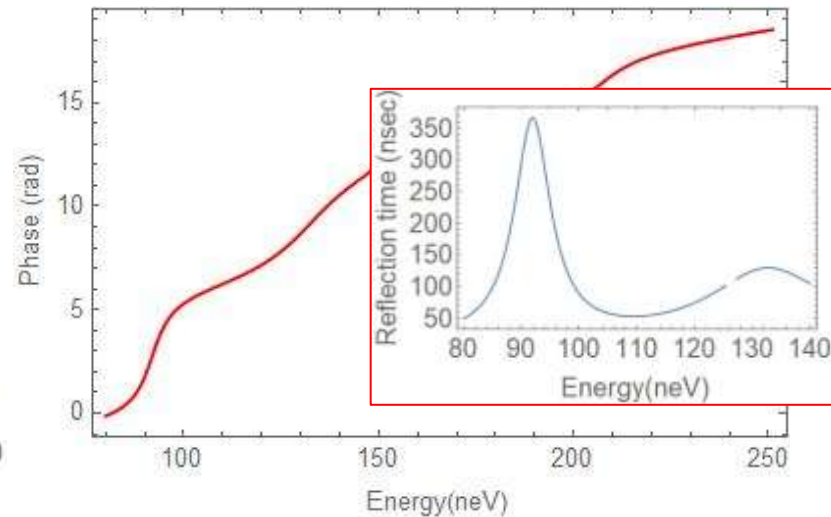
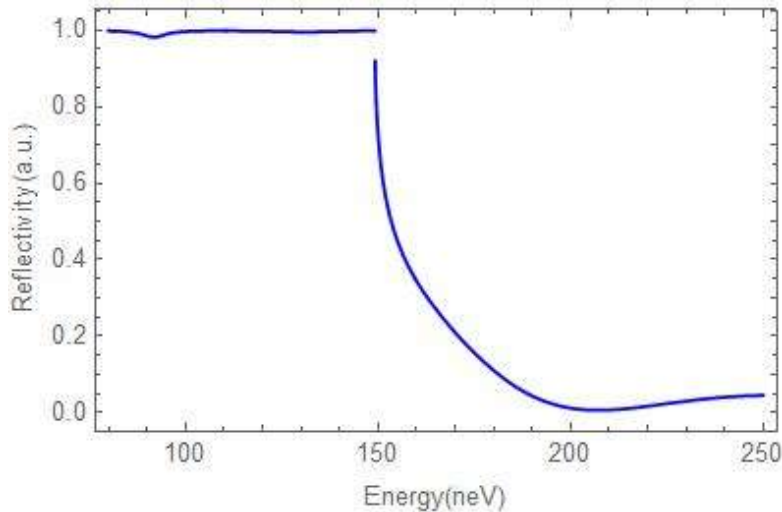
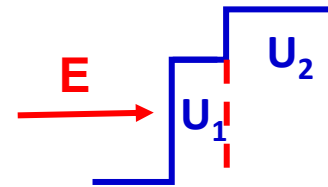
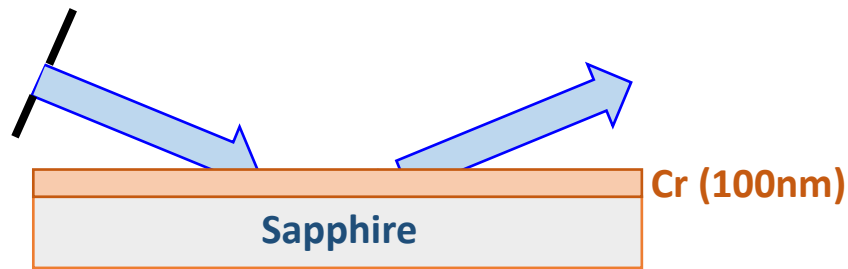
V. K. Ignatovich, 2004

A. I. Frank, J. Phys.: Conf. Ser. 528, 012029 (2014)

Sample - Chromium film on sapphire



Sample - Chromium film on sapphire

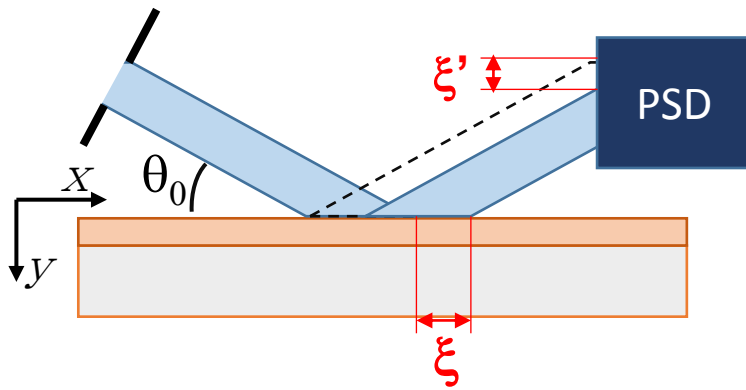


Typical group delay time at total reflection in the resonance is
 $\sim 3.5 \times 10^{-7}$ sec

For cold neutrons the longitudinal shift ξ is ~ 0.35 mm

Effect in resonance and out of resonance can be compared

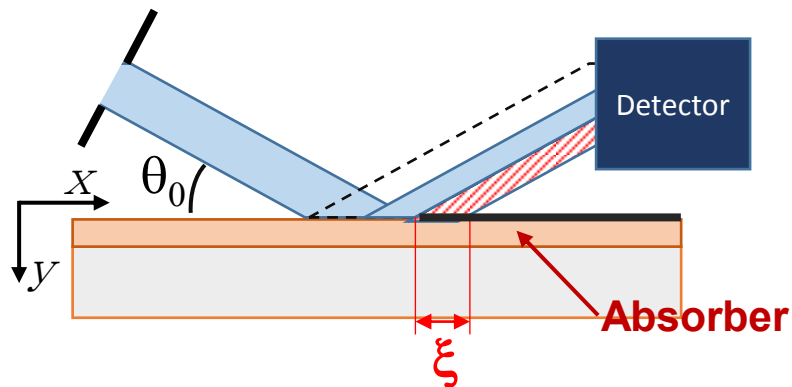
Measure the transverse shift related with the longitudinal one

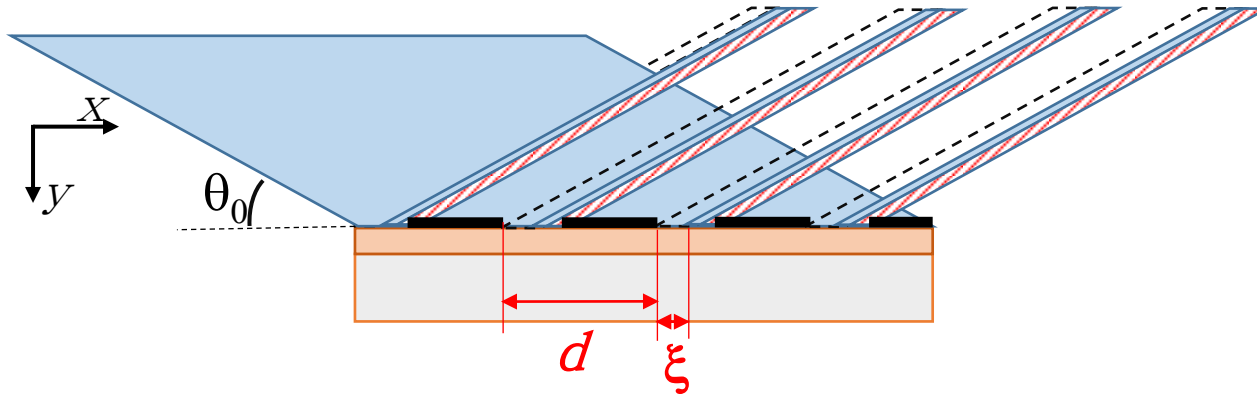


$$\xi' = \xi \cos(\theta_0) = \xi \frac{v_y}{v_x} = v_y \tau$$

$V_y \sim 5\text{m/sec}$ and $\xi' \sim \text{some } \mu\text{m}$

Use an absorber to measure a deficit of the neutron intensity due to longitudinal shift





Is this diffraction grating or some system of slits?

$$\frac{\lambda}{\theta_0 d} \square \text{ angular divergence of the reflectometer beam}$$

For $\lambda \sim 4 \text{ \AA}$, $\theta_0 \sim 5 \text{ mrad}$ and angular divergence $\Delta\theta \sim 0.7 \text{ mrad}$

$$d \square \frac{\lambda}{\theta_0 \Delta\theta} = 1.2 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m}$$



The wave function of an incident neutron beam at the boundary of media $z=0$

$$\Psi_{in}(x) = A_{in}(x) e^{ik_{0x}x}$$

To solve the problem of beam reflection expand the field in plane waves.
(V.A. Bushuev, A.I. Frank Physics–Uspekhi, 2018, 61)

$$A_{in}(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} A_{in}(q) e^{iqx} dq$$

$$\Psi_{in}(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} A_{in}(q) e^{i(k_{0x}+q)x} dq$$

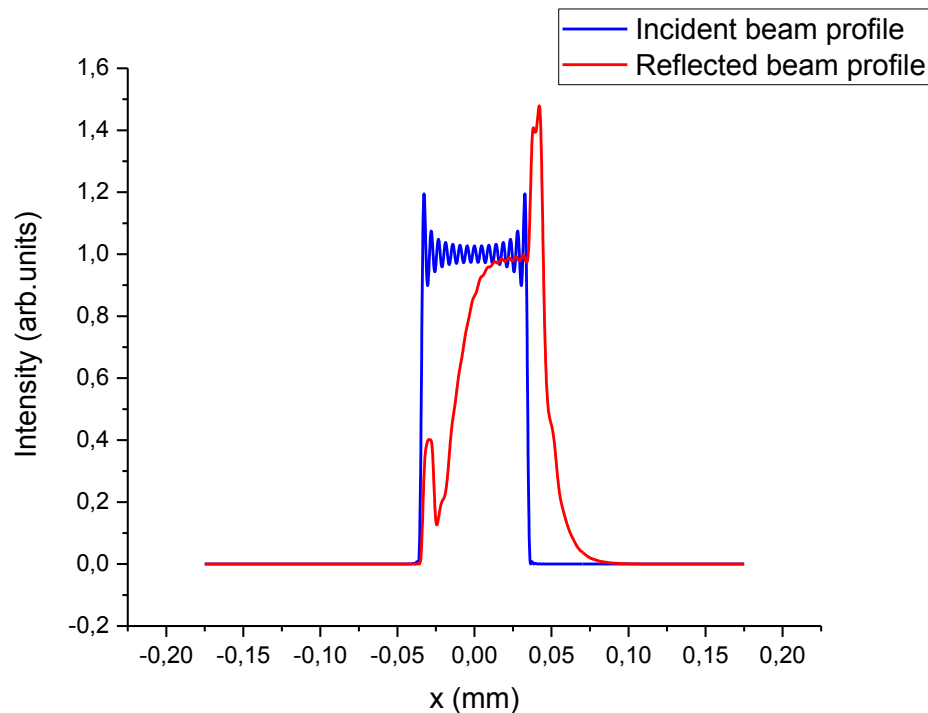
where $A_{in}(q) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} A_{in}(x) e^{-iqx} dx$

The amplitude of the reflected beam on the surface $z=0$ will be

$$A_R(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} r(k_{0x} + q) A_{in}(q) e^{iqx} dq$$

Accurate estimations of the effect

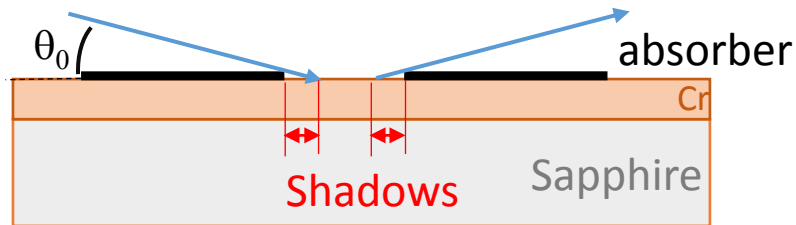
Rectangular beam profile, width=0.7 mm, $\Delta\lambda/\lambda\sim 2\%$, $\Delta\theta/\theta\sim 7\%$



As can be seen, the reflected beam is shifted along the x axis with respect to the incident beam, and its shape differs from the original profile

Estimated effect In the resonance is $\sim 30\%$

Which absorber to use?

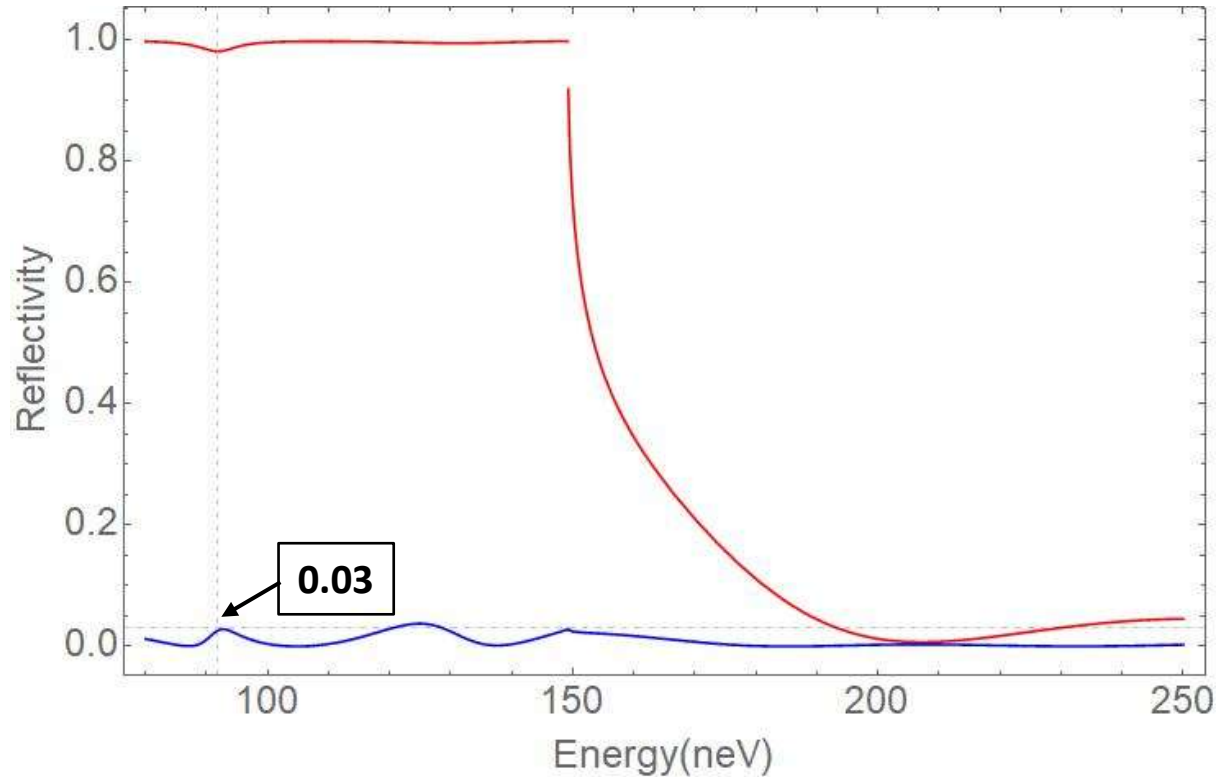


$$\frac{h}{\theta_0} \quad \text{For the longitudinal shift } \xi \sim 0.35 \text{ mm} \quad h \approx 2 \mu\text{m}$$

- **Gd?** – very high absorption cross section, but large real part of coherent scattering length
- **Boron?** – Boron-10 is suitable, large absorption cross section (5 times more than for natural), real part of coherent scattering length is very close to zero

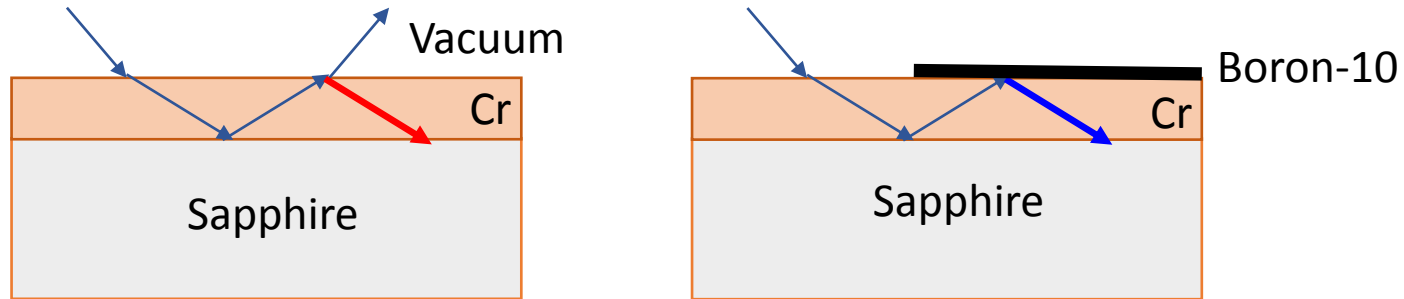
For 100 nm Boron-10 ($2N\sigma \sim 80 \text{ nm}$) shadow is 0.02 mm

Is 100nm Boron-10 enough?

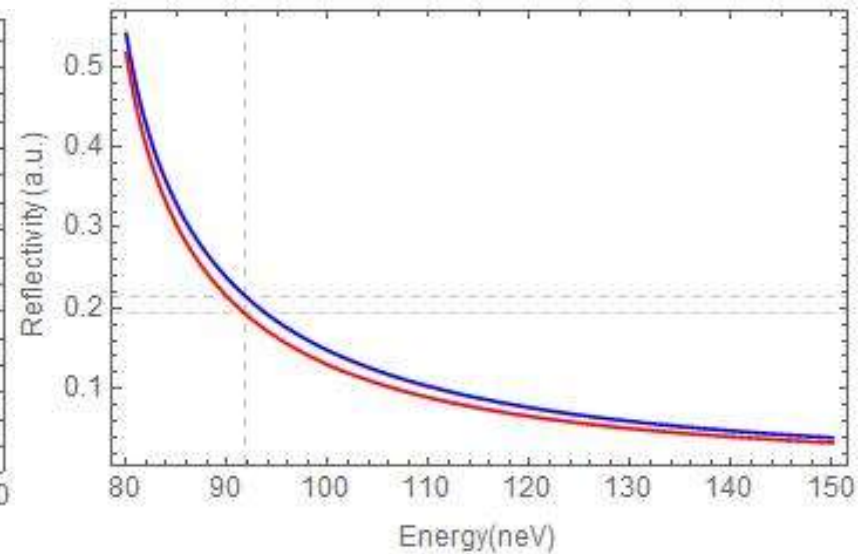
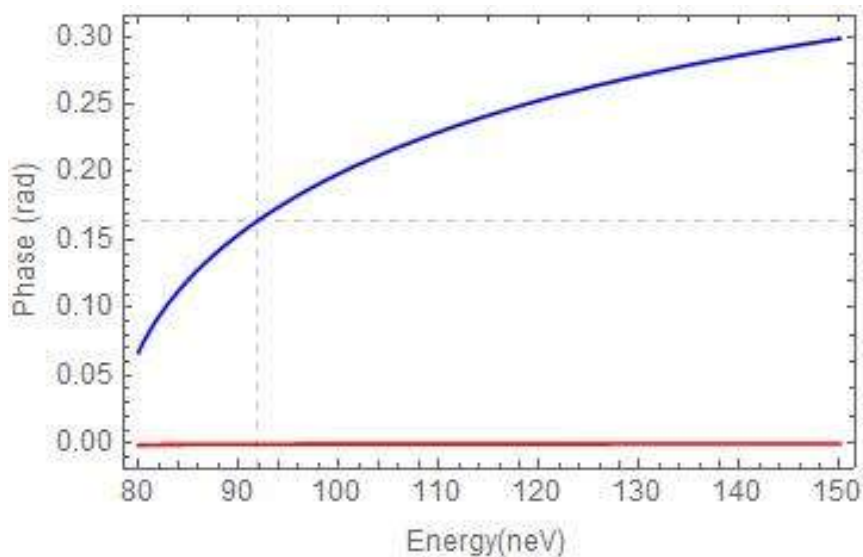


Reflectivity for $^{10}\text{B}(100\text{nm})\text{-Cr}(100\text{nm})\text{-Sapphire}$ and $\text{Cr}(100\text{nm})\text{-Sapphire}$ were compared

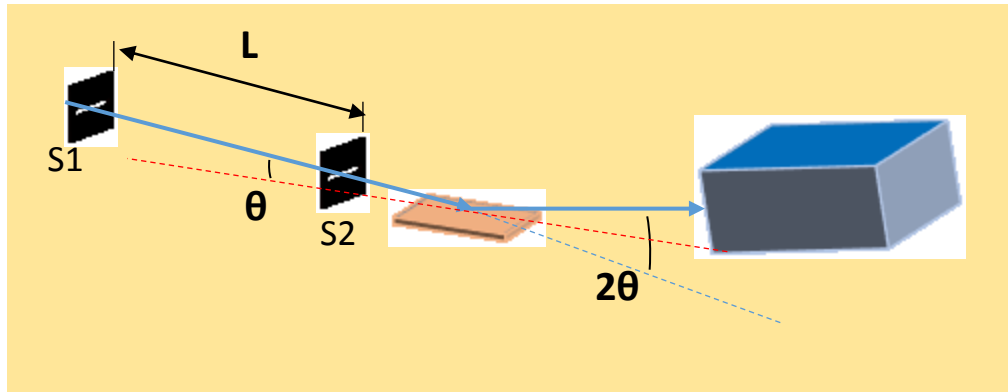
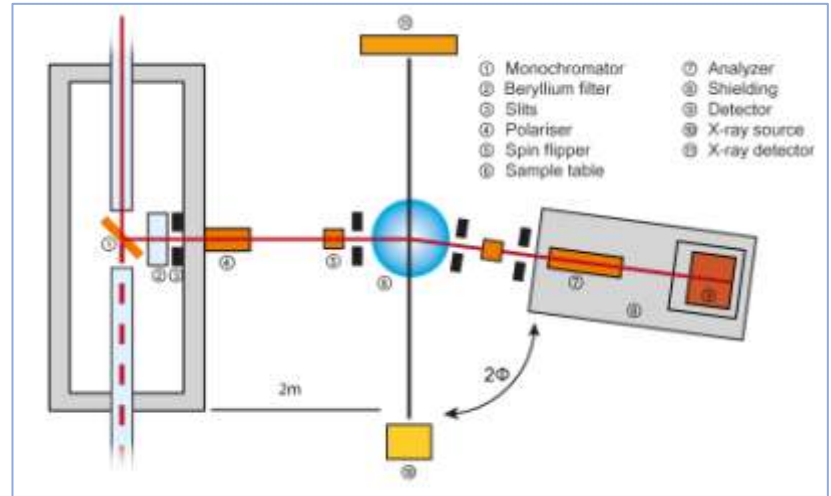
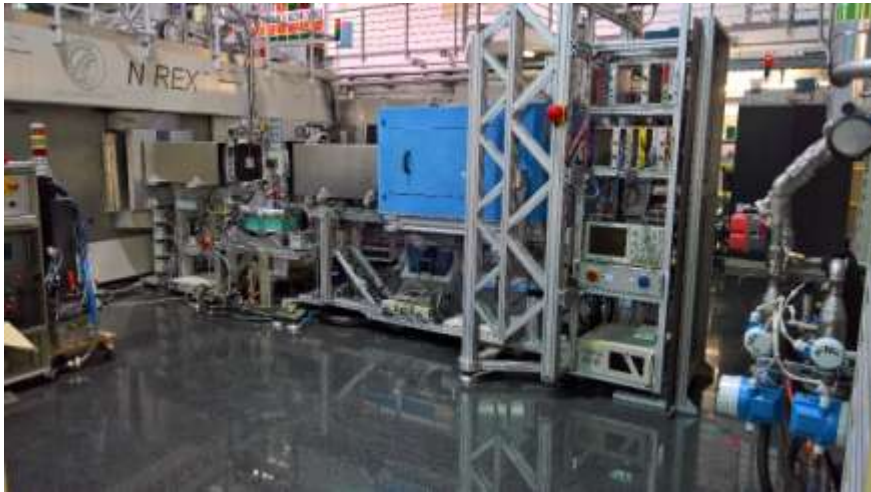
Is Boron-10 affect the potential structure and resonance?



Reflectivity and phase were compared at the reflection from the interface **Cr-Vacuum** and **Cr-Boron**



There differences in phase and reflectivity are small

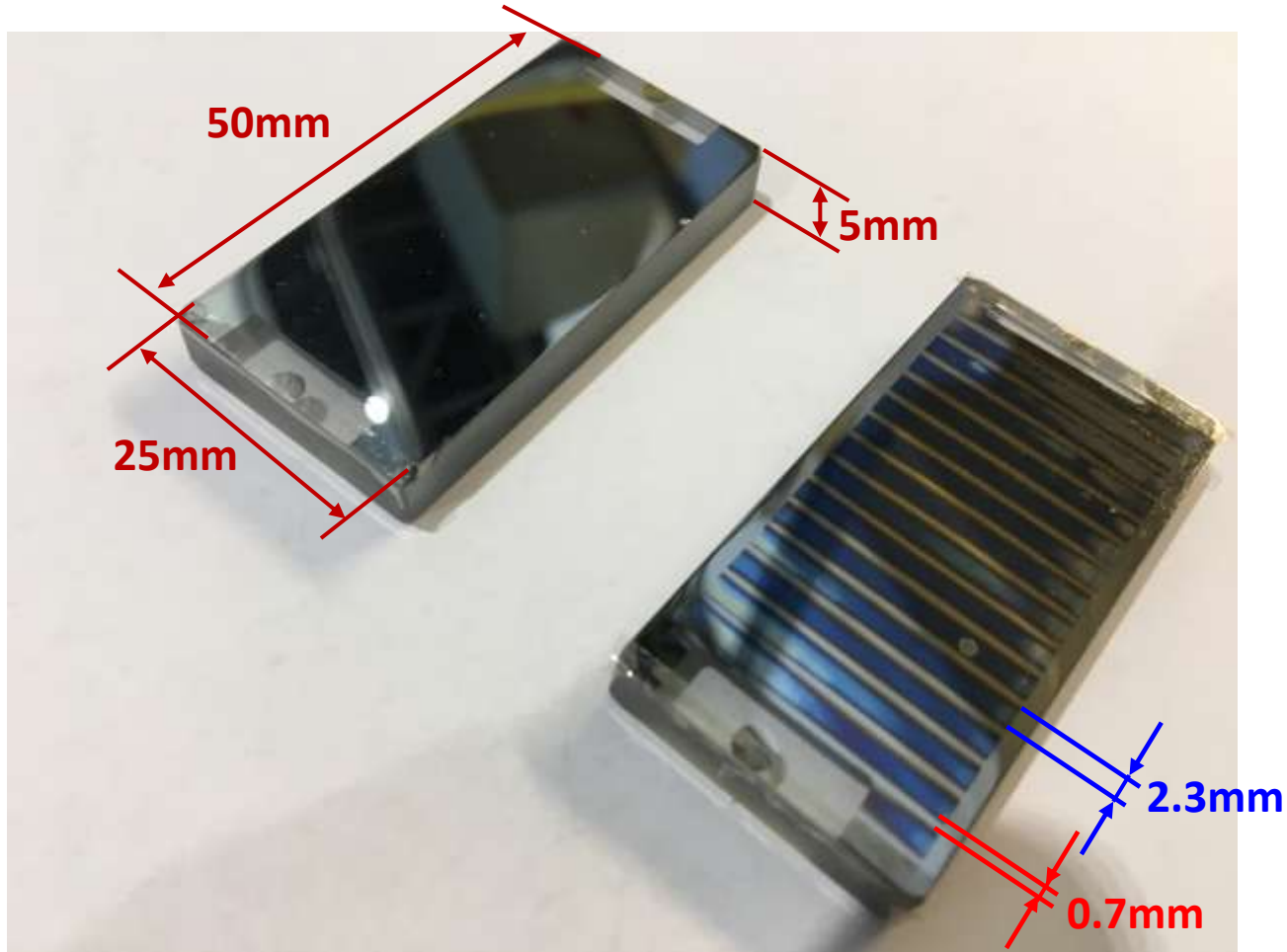


Neutron wave length: **4.3 Å**

Wavelength resolution: **1-2%**

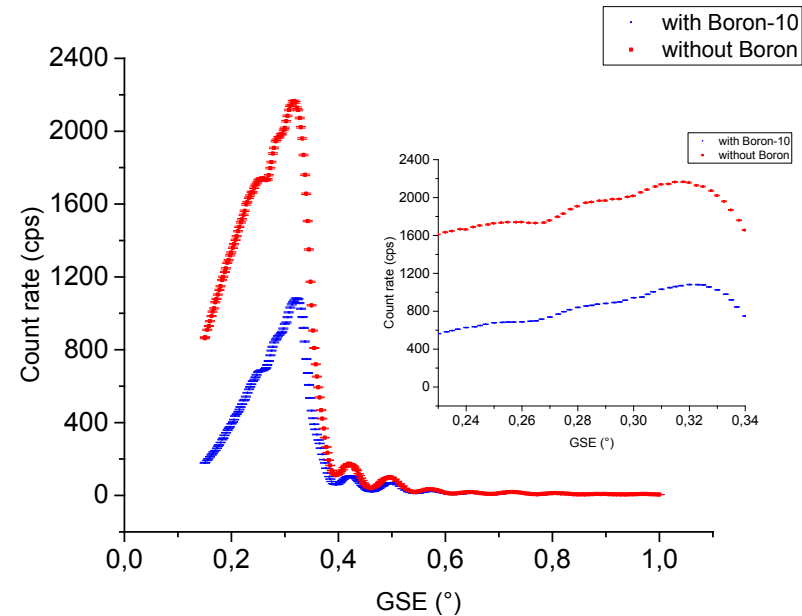
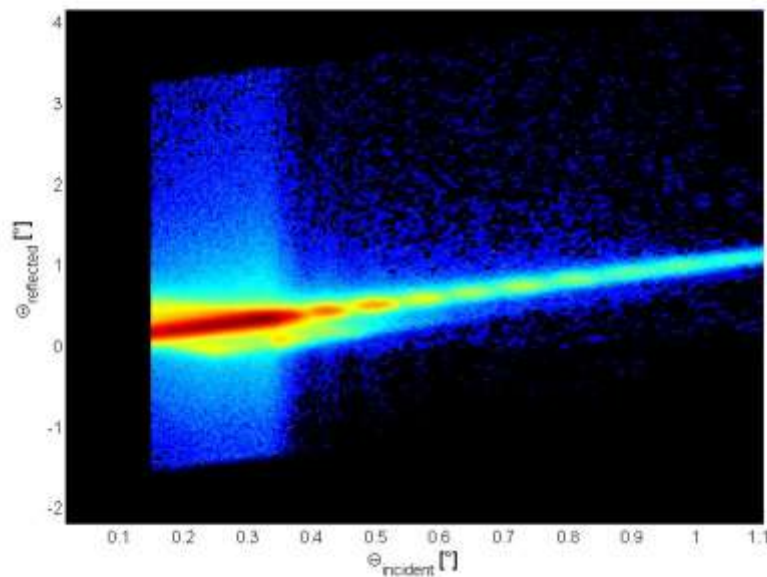
Angular divergence: **0.6 mrad**

Samples



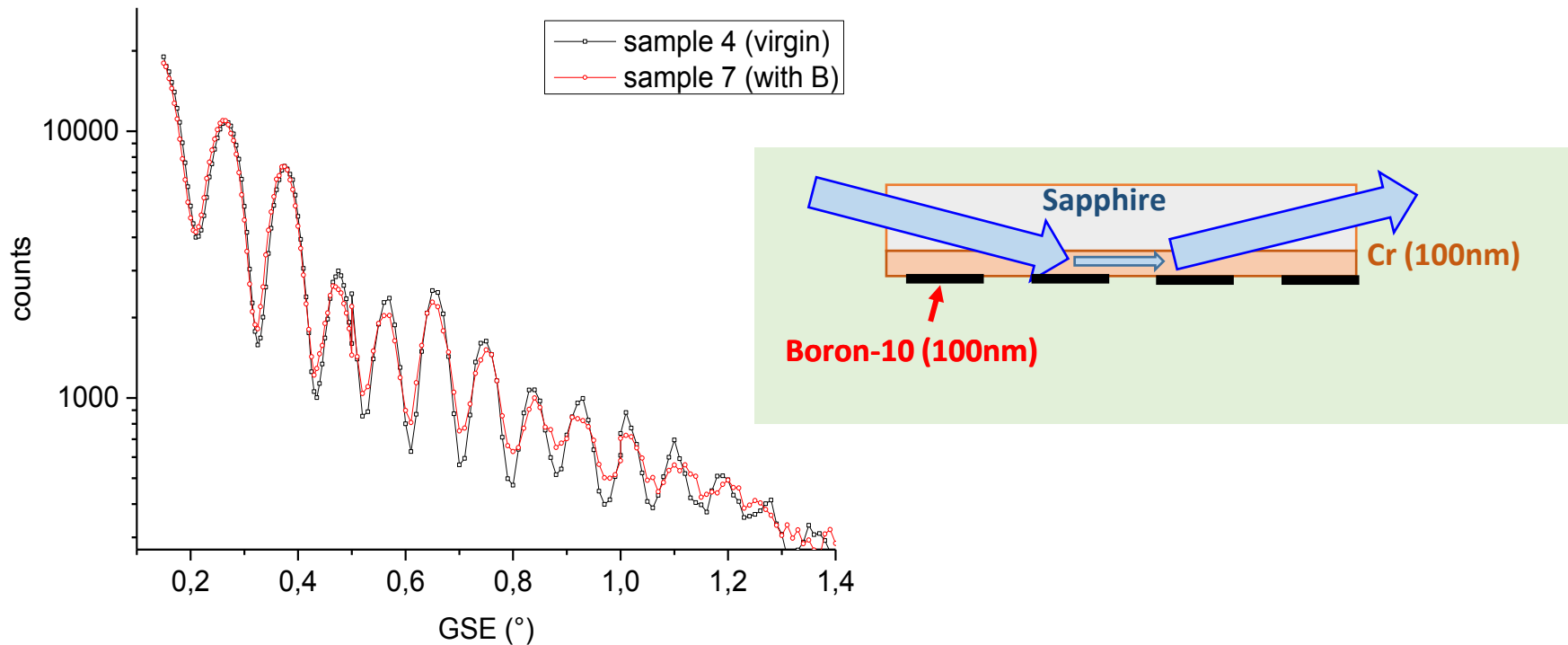
Chromium (100nm) film on sapphire + Boron-10 (100nm) macro-grating

Measurements of 21-22 may 2018



- **Count rate differs in 2 times only**
- **Curves look similar in the region of interest**
- **The sample is of bad quality**
- **The detailed analysis is required.**

Boron-10 affection on the potential structure



- **150nm of Chromium instead of 100nm**
- **Possible roughness due to Boron implantation to Chromium layer in the sputtering process**

Summary

- **Idea of the experiment on direct observation of Goos-Hänchen shift with neutrons was proposed. It looks reasonable and suitable.**
 - **First test was performed in may 2018.**
- **Problems with the quality of the sample**
- **We need in the sample of good quality.**
 - **Some additional theoretical analysis is required**

**Thank you for your
attention!**